

RIBOT'S MINISTRY DIES AFTER 2 DAYS

French Cabinet Disapproved
by First Vote of New
Chamber.

MILITARY SERVICE ROCK CAUSES SPLIT

Viviani Combination Again Looms
Up—New Government to Have
Stronger Socialistic Tinge.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Paris, June 12.—The Cabinet formed on Wednesday last by Senator Ribot was defeated to-day in the first division taken in the new Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 206 to 262. Premier Ribot and his colleagues immediately left the chamber and proceeded to the Elysée Palace, where they presented their resignations to President Poincaré.

The division came at the end of one of the most and most tumultuous sessions of recent years. The Radical-Socialists accused the Premier of waning to hold office with the help of reactionary votes, to which the veteran statesman replied in dignified and telling language to the effect that he had taken the premiership for the sake of the country, to insure the national security and to put an end to the financial crisis.

The motion which led to the downfall of the Cabinet was virtually one favoring the reduction of the three-year term of military service. The division on the military service law showed a vote of 206 to 262 against it, and later a motion disapproving the Cabinet, proposed by Deputy Albert Delmieu and Louis Jean Pucheu, was adopted by a vote of 374 to 176. The Jaurès element is evidently the ruling one in the new Chamber.

Premier Was Hoarse.

It was a historic and dramatic session. M. Ribot was suffering from hoarseness, and read his declaration in an almost inaudible voice, being frequently interrupted by the speaker in a manner by the Socialists. For ten minutes afterward and also during his speech defending his declaration of all the weapons of the French Parliamentary arsenal, from the French hammer oratory of M. Puegk and the revolver shots of M. Delmieu to the artillery of M. Augagneur and the Voltairean irony of Marcel Sembat.

M. Ribot faced the attacks in stolid silence, looking, with his long curling white locks and beard and high massive forehead, like a statue of Socrates.

The galleries were thronged with spectators, among whom were hundreds of smart ladies in exquisite summer gowns and hats. In the diplomatic tribune were the ambassadors of Germany, Italy and Austria, and a score of the ladies of the diplomatic corps.

Finance Proposal Formulated.

With regard to the financial situation the Ribot ministry announced early in the day that it would ask Parliament to authorize the issue of a loan of \$180,000,000 at 5 per cent, payable in twenty-five years and not exempt from income tax.

M. Ribot's declaration of policy, which the Chamber later refused to approve, insisted upon the rigid application of the three years' military service law, but did not bar the consideration of a system of military preparation for youths and better organization of the reserves. An attempt to reach a compromise with the Senate on the question of proportional representation was outlined. M. Ribot declared for the maintenance of the non-sectarian character of the public schools and promised the introduction of reforms for the improvement of the condition of the working classes. The Senate was to be requested to consider immediately the income tax bill passed by the last Chamber with a view to its adoption.

SALVATIONISTS ASSEMBLE

Great Ovation for Gen. Booth
—Asquith Sends Message.

London, June 12.—Delegates to the world's congress of the Salvation Army to-day filled to capacity a specially erected hall off the Strand with accommodation for 4,000.

The entry of General Bramwell Booth into the hall was the signal for a prolonged ovation. The great audience sang to its feet and cheered for many minutes.

A message was read from Premier Asquith, who warmly congratulated the Salvation Army on behalf of the government for its success in bringing together the great international congress. The Premier wished continued success to the army's worldwide activities, "which have for so long excited the admiration of Christian men and women of all denominations."

PRIZES FOR THE FOURTH

500 Sets to Go to Winners of
Safe and Sane Games.

Five hundred sets of gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded youngsters in New York who score points in the Fourth of July athletic games to be held under the auspices of the Safe and Sane Fourth of July Celebration committee, appointed by the Mayor, William J. Lee, supervisor of playgrounds, who will conduct the athletic end of the programme, said yesterday that every effort was being made to have the boys of the city spend their time competing with one another for athletic supremacy rather than with fire-crackers and pistols.

The games will be held in the public parks and playgrounds, and it is expected that 100,000 boys will take part. There will be no entry fee attached to the Fourth of July games.

Mr. Lee said that Harry N. Hempstead, president of the Giants, had invited several thousand of the playground baseball players to don their uniforms on Flag Day, June 15, and attend the game at the Polo Grounds, when the pennant won last year will be raised.

HITCH HALTS PROROGATION

Duke of Connaught Kept Wait-
ing by Canadian Parliament.

Ottawa, Ontario, June 12.—The session of the Canadian Parliament was closed to-day by the Duke of Connaught. The function had been fixed for 3 p. m., but a hitch caused delay. It arose over an address to the British Parliament asking that the Canadian government be given authority to appoint eight additional Senators to represent the increased population of western Canada. This had been passed by the government's Conservative majority in the Commons. The Liberal Senate to-day amended the address by providing that the enlargement should not take effect until after the next election, when representation in the Commons will be increased by thirteen new members.

There was a dispute between the two houses over this amendment, which the government refused to accept. The Duke of Connaught was kept waiting for an hour and a half, and finally the government, in order to accomplish prorogation, abandoned the proposal for the Senate increase.

REDMOND ATTACKS PROVISIONAL BODY

Calls Majority of Committee of
Nationalist Volunteers Dis-
loyal to Party.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 12.—John E. Redmond's attempt to shift the control of the Irish nationalist volunteers from those who originated that body to the shoulders of himself and party has not met immediate success. In fact, a situation is projected which appears to contain all the elements for a row in the near future. He issued a general order requesting the local bodies to nominate local leaders, and from these representatives each county is to be given a seat on the ruling administrative body.

Mr. Redmond's demand that he should nominate the controlling number is ignored. The Irish newspapers are full of letters setting forth all sorts of opinions as to what should be done in the circumstances.

London, June 12.—John Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader, to-day declared war on the provisional committee of the Nationalist Volunteers, a majority of whom, he asserts, are not supporters of the Irish party.

Although the provisional committee at a meeting held in Dublin June 10 verbally welcomed Mr. Redmond's co-operation in the Irish Volunteer movement, it followed this up with a call to the volunteers in each county to elect a representative to serve on the committee, and this action the Irish leader interprets as a refusal of the committee to accept his proposal made June 9 that twenty-five representatives of the Irish party should be added to the committee in control.

A meeting of the Irish Nationalists discussed the matter in the House of Commons this afternoon, and subsequently Mr. Redmond issued a letter declaring that the action of the committee "amounts to a refusal to accept my offer of co-operation."

Pointing out that the committee originally was a self-constituted body, Mr. Redmond proceeds: "I am informed on good authority that a majority of them are not supporters of the Irish party, while of the rank and file of the Irish Volunteers at least 95 per cent are supporters of the party and of its policy. This is a condition of things which plainly cannot continue."

Declaring that the rank and file and the responsible leaders of the Irish people are entitled to demand some guarantee that an attempt shall not be made in the name of the Irish Volunteers to dictate the policy of the National party, Mr. Redmond finds the best guarantee of this to be the presence of the governing body of men of proved judgment and steadiness as suggested by him. He regrets that the committee "should so hastily have repudiated" his suggestion.

STRIKE RIOTS IN FOUR ITALIAN PROVINCES

Mob Destroys Furnishings of
Railroad Station and Bridge
Across Rubicon.

Rome, June 12.—Movements of a revolutionary character were reported to-day throughout the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna and Forlì, forming what is known as the Romagna. Although a cessation of the general strike which began on Monday had been ordered by the labor organizations, the workmen of extreme views in these districts have refused to return to work.

At Castel-Bolognese, in the Province of Ravenna, a mob invaded the railroad station and destroyed everything. The rioters seized the safe, which, however, contained only \$100. The wooden bridge across the Rubicon, now known as the Pisciatello, was burned to-day by strikers, and railroad communication cut off.

JAYCOX SUSTAINED BY HIGHER COURT

Appointment of Roy and Hyland
Illegal, Says Appellate Division
—New Appeal.

The decision of Justice Jaycox, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, declaring Governor Glynn's appointment of Robert H. Roy and John F. Hyland to the Kings County Court bench illegal was unanimously sustained by the Appellate Division yesterday. The opinion was written by Justices Jenks, Putnam, Carr and Rich. Three of the justices are Democrats.

Justice Jenks, in an additional memorandum, said he did not agree with Justice Stapleton in saying that the offices created by the amendment to the constitution came into existence on January 1, when the amendment went into effect. All except Justice Jenks agree that Justice Jaycox did right in holding that the acts performed by Mr. Hyland as judge were legal.

Robert H. Elder brought a test case before Justice Jaycox a couple of weeks ago, when he applied for a writ of habeas corpus for Rosie Gross, a pickpocket, whom Mr. Hyland had sentenced to a term in prison. Justice Jaycox sent her back to prison on the ground that Mr. Hyland was a judge de facto when he sentenced her. William H. Snyder brought a quo warranto proceeding to test the legality of the appointments, and Mr. Elder argued for the writ of habeas corpus at the same hearing.

The cases will now go to the Court of Appeals. The lawyers expect to be ready to appear before this court within a week or ten days.

T. R. GETS LONDON WELCOME TO-DAY

Will Be Met by Amba-
sador Page and Em-
bassy Staff.

TOLLS REPEAL WILL EMPHASIZE GREETING

Landon Found No New Territory,
Brazilian Explorer Reports
to Colonel.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 13.—Theodore Roosevelt will arrive at Charing Cross at 10:15 o'clock this morning. He will be met by Ambassador Page and the embassy staff and will go to Major Arthur H. Lee's house, in Chesterfield st., for luncheon, which will be attended by 130 guests selected by Colonel Roosevelt, and afterward to Chequer Court, Major Lee's place in Buckinghamshire, for the week end. The party will include Lord Roberts, John St. Lee Strachey, J. B. Oliver, Sir Owen Seaman, Sir Sidney Colvin, Mrs. Wolcott and Mrs. Longworth.

The Colonel will return Monday for a luncheon given by Sir Edward Grey, and will meet Premier Asquith and other members of the Cabinet. At night he will attend a dinner at Major Lee's. The guests will include the Northcliffes, the Spring-Rices, Storr, Jamieson, Sir Edward Carson and Austen Chamberlain. On Tuesday he will attend a dinner of the Geographical Society, it is believed.

"The Times," in an editorial to-day, extends a hearty welcome to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, "because England knows and loves a man when she sees him."

"The Times" proceeds to say that the welcome of the former American President will be all the warmer "because he reaches our shores the day after the American Senate has given proof of its justice and self-respect by voting for the repeal of the clause in the Panama Canal tolls act exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of dues."

Paris, June 12.—Before leaving Paris for London late to-night Colonel Theodore Roosevelt gave out a 2,000-word report by Colonel Rondon, who was the Brazilian government's representative with Colonel Roosevelt on the latter's exploration trip in South America. The report of Colonel Rondon, who himself is an explorer of note, says the claims to prove that "Mr. Landon (referring to Henry Savage Landon, the British explorer) did not cross a palm of land in Brazil or Peru that had not been explored, the greater part of it, many centuries ago."

The report of Colonel Rondon, which had just been translated from Portuguese, was sent to Colonel Roosevelt on L's request to Colonel Rondon for information concerning Mr. Landon's expedition from Rio de Janeiro to Lima, Peru, in 1910-12.

MRS. POSS FOILS CURIOUS AT TRIAL

Women Who Fought to Get Seats
Disappointed When Famous
Kimono Is Exhibited.

Women struggled with men to gain front seats yesterday at the trial of the divorce suit of Frank R. Poss against Mrs. Lillian K. Poss, only to be disappointed. They expected to see Mrs. Poss in the Japanese kimono and silk knickerbockers she wore the night her husband led a raid on her apartment in Riverside Drive.

Mrs. Poss appeared as advertised, only she donned the kimono over her street dress and the knickerbockers were not on exhibition.

The purpose of George Gordon Battle, attorney for Mrs. Poss, in having her put on the much discussed negligee garment was to show how Poss tore the gown and not to show just how she was attired on the night of the raid. There was great expectancy among the spectators when Mrs. Poss retired with a maid to put on the dressing gown. The disappointment came quickly. Mrs. Poss took only a minute or so to slip the gown over her dress. Then she reappeared in the courtroom and exhibited the two rents which she said her husband put in the kimono. After the jury had looked it over Mrs. Poss again retired and the exhibition was ended and some of the best seats were vacated.

Mrs. Poss was again examined yesterday by Abraham Levy, attorney for Poss, about her friendship for Thorne, a married man and fifteen years her junior. "Between Mr. Thorne and me," said the witness, "the relationship was reciprocal and mutual in good feelings."

It was brought out that since the raid Mrs. Poss had accompanied Thorne to a theatre and took part in a dancing competition with him, winning the first prize. "Prior to February 23, the night of the raid," asked Mr. Levy, "had you ever entertained a gentleman in a kimono?"

"Oh, yes, frequently, when I felt ill or uncomfortable."

At the close of the case by Poss against his wife the suit brought by Mrs. Poss against her husband also for divorce was begun. Some testimony was taken about Poss's visits to an apartment in Harlem.

NO DANGER OF PLUTOCRACY

Page Says Very Rich Can't Get
Office Here.

London, June 12.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, addressing the Royal Institution to-night on some aspects of American democracy combated the view that democracy is in danger of becoming plutocracy by surrendering political power to the organized rich.

"So far from the truth is this," Mr. Page said, "that democracy lately has shown itself less than fair to the rich, who are too easily subjected to suspicion among us. The fact that a man is rich gives him no help toward public advancement. Among our very richest men there is hardly one that could be elected to the humblest public office."

UPPER DANISH HOUSE DISSOLVED BY KING

Unexpected Obstacle in Way of
Cabinet's Plan to Break
Deadlock.

Copenhagen, June 12.—King Christian X of Denmark to-day placed an unexpected obstacle in the way of the plan of the Danish Cabinet to break the deadlock in electoral reform by dissolving the upper house of parliament, whose members, by refusing to vote, have stopped the passage of the constitutional amendment bill.

He has objected to the inclusion in the dissolution of the twelve members of the upper house nominated by himself and declares that he wishes only the other fifty-four members to be affected. Radical politicians have advised the Cabinet to resign unless the King gives way.

MERSEY ARRIVES TO PROBE CRASH

Nobleman Will Hear Ship Evi-
dence in Canada with "Open
Mind," He Says.

Lord Mersey, P. C., President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, who presided over the Titanic wreck inquiry, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool by the Cunard liner Mauretania, on his way to Ottawa and Quebec, where he will represent England in the joint British-Canadian investigation into the recent sinking of the steamship Empress of Ireland.

His participation in the inquiry, he said, would have no jurisdiction over the awarding or denial of damages to persons who lost relatives in the disaster.

"I have an open mind," he said, "and shall enter into the investigation as if I had never heard of the unfortunate collision."

"If the inquiry deals solely with the fixing of blame for the coming together of the ships I think the investigation would require not more than a week or ten days. If other issues, such as making or changing of the laws of navigation in the St. Lawrence, become involved, the inquiry will take more time. As a representative of the King I shall sit merely to determine the question of accident; whether there was or was not blame or negligence on board the Empress of Ireland or upon the Norwegian freighter Storstad. Of course, the question of blame will have some effect upon the damages, but I am not sitting in the matter of damages."

Lord Mersey was met on arrival by a committee from the New York Maritime Law Association, headed by George C. Holt, former federal judge of the Southern District of New York.

ABBEY BOMB MADE OF BICYCLE BELL

Scotland Yard Authorities
Issue an Official
Statement.

CORONATION CHAIR NOT BADLY DAMAGED

Militants Make Raid on Dozen
West End Theatres and
Fire a Church.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 12.—Scotland Yard authorities issued the following further official statement last night in regard to the Westminster Abbey explosion on Thursday:

"The bomb appears to be made of the two domes of a double cycle bell of exceptionally large size, which was apparently wrapped round with wire and suspended by a loop of string slipped over a crocket or wooden pinnacle on the back of the chair. The bomb thus formed contained a quantity of some explosive of the chlorate kind and a number of one-inch hexagonal iron nuts.

"On explosion these nuts and parts of the casing were driven with great force. Some were picked up in an ambulatory fifty feet away, where they damaged the girding of the roof. Damage to the stone moulding of the screen was also caused by these nuts. A box found was dark blue in color. The lining of the bottom of a silk bag bears the figure 29 in indelible pencil."

Part of the abbey was closed until noon, and the workmen were busy removing the dust which thickly choked the organ chancel, choir stalls and ancient monuments in the vicinity of the chancel. The usual services were held this morning and afternoon.

When the abbey was opened at the usual hour yesterday morning policemen and ushers were on duty at every entrance. Every person who entered was subjected to close scrutiny, and anybody with a parcel was refused admittance. Two women, who were known to be associated with the militant movement, were peremptorily turned back. In other cases women's reticules and even large prayer books were examined.

Canon Westlake said the coronation chair would be repaired at once, but he could give no information as to the restoration of the stonework screen.

Closer examination of the coronation chair in Edward the Confessor's Chapel in Westminster Abbey showed that the damage was very small and easily repaired.

GREEK WARNING TO TURKEY IS WARLIKE

Premier's Attitude Shows
Tension Is Near Break-
ing Point.

GREECE CALLS OUT HER NAVAL RESERVES

Commanders of Vessels in Black
Sea Instructed to Pass
Through Dardanelles.

Athens, June 12.—A warning to Turkey which fell little short of a formal declaration of hostilities was uttered to-day by Premier Venizelos of Greece in the Chamber of Deputies. He was speaking on the treatment of Greek subjects in Turkey. The Premier's attitude showed that the tension between Greece and Turkey was near breaking point and that the danger of war was imminent.

M. Venizelos, who obviously found difficulty in restraining his language when he spoke of the way in which the Turks had treated his fellow countrymen, said: "I do not wish to allow to escape me words which cannot be recalled, but I should fail in my duty if I did not inform the Chamber of Deputies that the situation has become grave—even very grave. If a stop is not put to these conditions the Hellenic government will be forced not to content itself with joining in the lamentations of unhappy refugees."

Loud and prolonged cheers throughout the chamber greeted the statement of the Premier, who added that thousands of Greek refugees had reached the home land already from Turkey, while thousands more were only awaiting transportation facilities in order to escape from their persecutors. Such a situation, he concluded, could not be borne much longer.

The Premier characterized the Turkish persecutions of Greeks as "being 'of a character such as history had never known until to-day, their object being the elimination of populations which had been living in those places for several thousand years.'"

London, June 12.—The threat of another Greco-Turkish war did not come as a surprise to diplomats here to-day. It was pointed out that events in the Near East during recent months had been kindling the strongest animosities between the two peoples.

Messages from Athens to-day state that one class of the Greek naval reserves had been called out, ostensibly to participate in fleet maneuvers. Greek shipowners have telegraphed instructions to the commanders of their steamers in the Black Sea to pass through the Dardanelles immediately and return to Greek waters.

TO THE PUBLIC:

THE State of New York, through its Department of Insurance, has completed the examination of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company which it is required by law to make every three years. The Chief Examiner, in concluding the report, said:

"The treatment by this Company of its policy-holders in the prompt payment of their claims, in the voluntary payment of millions of dollars in bonuses, and in its social welfare work—are features of the Company's business which deserve commendation."

The Superintendent of Insurance, the Hon. William Temple Emmet, in approving the report, wrote an extended review from which we make extracts:

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH AND MANAGEMENT.

"The administrative officers of the Company * * * have so increased the assets of the Company as to make these equal the resources of many states and even nations. They have at the same time steadily cheapened the cost of insurance to policy-holders, both by direct means and by the distribution of bonuses."

[The report shows that the Company has given back \$35,307,293 in bonuses to Industrial policy-holders in nineteen years.]

"They have extended the Company's business to such an extent as to bring it into contact now with approximately one-eighth of the population of the United States."

[The number of policies outstanding December 31, 1913, was 13,957,748.]

"That this notable growth has involved no sacrifice of efficiency in the handling of administrative details, but, on the contrary, has been the direct result of constantly increasing efficiency, is shown by the comparatively small losses sustained by the Company in proportion to the large investments made."

ITS POLICY-HOLDERS SATISFIED.

"The fact that the percentage of lapses due to the abandonment of their insurance by policy-holders is constantly decreasing, speaks eloquently to the same effect."

[The lapse ratio of Industrial policies has decreased 31.7 per cent in eight years.]

"This last mentioned development is perhaps the most convincing evidence which could be offered that the Company's policy-holders are, broadly speaking, very well satisfied indeed with what they get in return for the premiums they pay. A very remarkable showing altogether."

ITS SOCIAL SERVICE.

"This Company waited for no changes in existing law before striking out as a pioneer among insurance companies along the pathway of social service on a huge scale."

"For years it has maintained for its policy-holders a nursing service upon a great scale; this has latterly become a veritable marvel of efficiency and practical helpfulness."

[Metropolitan nurses made 1,127,022 visits to sick policy-holders in 1913, for which the Company paid the bills.]

"Leaving out of consideration the mere numbers of those who have been directly benefited by these activities, I think that the example which the Metropolitan has set to other great business organizations by its early recognition of the new responsibilities attaching to all business enterprises which have attained a certain size, is one of the most beneficial of recent occurrences in the field of American business. For years it has through its publications upon the question of health conservation been serving multitudes of people as a sort of University of beneficial instruction upon this most important subject."

ABREAST OF MODERN THOUGHT.

"This great institution, having so very recently been under our critical scrutiny and presenting so many admirable illustrations of what an efficient and enlightened modern business organization on a large scale can do in the way of keeping abreast of modern thought, seems to be in a position where I may properly use it as an illustration * * * that private initiative and enterprise are at their best still capable of doing the finest possible work in fields from which, latterly, all the talk has been that these agencies should be compelled to retire."

Assets, \$447,829,229.00 Liabilities, \$414,244,327.51
Largest amount of insurance in force of any company in the world
\$2,816,504,462.00

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(Incorporated by the State of New York. Stock Company)

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1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK